



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

mistake. What is now Colorado Springs was once my camping grounds when it was a "wild waste," and if any where I think I should have found *A. chrysantha* there. I never knew of any one finding it there. Though found in southern Colorado, I believe, I have never met with it myself in the State nor even in Utah, where it is probably more at home. There seems to be an error also, in the reference to "Rothrock in Wheeler's Survey." Instead of making "similar observations," he says they are "*always yellow*," italicising the words. From my observations of *A. chrysantha*, under culture, which have been extensive, I should imagine there was as much distinction between the two species named, as between any other species, for, in the whole genus the "evolutionary links" have not been lost in many instances. *Smilax herbacea*, was collected by Isaac C. Martindale and party, in Queen Canon, in 1878; as also was the interesting variety of *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. The valuable observations on the flowers which Mr. Jones made, were, however, not noted, the plant being then only in fruit. See also Porter's *Fl. Col.*

Mr. J. will, I trust, pardon these few criticisms, as they are offered solely in the interest of Botanical Science. —THOMAS MEEHAN.

AN EXCHANGE FRAUD.—For the benefit of others engaged in collecting and exchanging I would like to expose one *Willie F. Wamble*, of Raleigh, N. C., whose plan is to get plants sent him for which the sender gets only promises in return. Botanists who have no duplicates to throw away, will save them by steering clear of him. Not only has he defrauded me of a lot of ferns, but I have it from good authority in Raleigh, N. C. that he is not reliable —R. H. WILDBERGER, *Prof. Nat. Sciences Ky. Mil. Inst., Farmdale, Ky.*

BOTANY TO THE AID OF GEOLOGY.—"The little facts of science, seemingly trifling, are often of great value in deciding greater questions or, at least, ones deemed of more importance by the human race. On Kerguelen's Island, a tract 4,000 miles west of Cape Horn, our common fern (*Polypodium vulgare*) is found. Other plants common to America are also found there. It is considered out of the question that they had their original home center there, and it is deemed highly improbable that they could have been carried there by any agency now existing. The only suggestion deemed within probability is that there must in the past have been a land connection between these points, now four thousand miles apart. This was Dr. Hooker's view, when he visited the Island and noted these plants many years ago. Geographers connected with the 'Challenger' expedition have now come to the same conclusion with the botanist, from an entirely different line of reasoning. There are several plants on the Island found no where else. One of these (the *Pringlea antiscorbutica*) is not only special to the Island, but it is distinct from any known coniferous plant, in having no powdery pollen and no petals. And these facts are taken to indicate that a long connecting line has been swept away"—*Independent*.